





THE
GRANDEUR
AND
GLORY
OF
FRANCE,

DRAWN
In the Triumphant Portraitsures
of Her present Victorious
MONARCH.

And most Illustrious
NOBILITY.

—Toto quid Augustius Orbe?

L O N D O N



GALLIÆ SPECULUM,
OR,
A NEW SURVEY
Of the
French Court
AND
CAMP.

Illustrated with the particular Characters
of His Most Christian Majesty now Raign-
ing, His Consort Royal, The Dauphin,
Princes of the Blood, Grand Ministers of
State, chief Martial, Officers and Forces,
by Sea and Land.

With several choice *Remarques* on the Po-
licies and *Present Affairs* of that
Puissant Monarchy.

By H. C.^{are} Gent.

London, Printed by W. Downing, for F. Eglesfield
at the Marygold in St. Pauls-Church-Yard, 1673.

THE
OF
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To the most Illustrious Prince,
JAMES Duke of Mon-
mouth, Earl of Doncaster,
&c. ; one of His Maje-
sties most Honourable Pri-
vy Council, Captain Gene-
ral of the *English* Forces im-
ployed in the present Expedi-
tion against the *Dutch*, and
Knight of the Most Noble
Order of the *Garter*.

Heroick Sir,

THe French Court, which at
home, mid'st the Pride of its
most splendid Triumphs,
has so oft been charm'd with your
42 Trans-

The Epistle Dedicatory.

Transcendent qualities, *thinks it self oblig'd to attend you into England and that victorious Camp in Grateful Acknowledgment of the Honour confer'd on it by your Presence and powerful Assistance, throws its choicest Trophies at your Feet.*

As you are the delight of England, so you are the Admiration of France, who blushes to see her self out-lustred by your single Gallantry in all those noble Accomplishments, which heretofore she boasted to teach the Neighbouring Nations.

These courser Portraictures knew not whither more safely to Address themselves, than to your Graces Indulgent Protection, who
are

The Epistle Dedicatory.

are so Conversant with, and highly esteem'd of by their great and Excellent Originals : And since France her self has Courted you with such demonstrations of Affection, be pleased not to fly this fainter shadow of so considerable a Mistress, that begs to be admitted, after a thousand Presents infinitely more worthy your Graces favourable Reception.

May Victory in all Your Noble Enterprises be your Guide and Fortune (paying due Homage to Your Vertues) Lacquey on the Wheels of your Chariot, that the success of your Arms still answering the Prudence of your Conduct and exemplary Valour, The Chronicles of that Mighty Nation

The Epistle Dedicatory.
Nation may in future Ages be no
less ambitious to Adorn their Leaves
with your Glorious Name, than He
is now to shrowd this unpolish'd
Treatise, under Your Illustrious
Patronage, who is

May it please your Grace,

The humblest and most
obedient of Your Ser-
vants,

H. Care.



TO THE
READER.

AT this time when admiration, the usual Daughter of ignorance is become the Companion of the Wise, and people generally for greediness after News, out-vye the old Athenians, giving credit to each Illegitimate report that's got in close Adultery, between a lying Tongue and an itching Ear; when the French are become such considerable actors on the grand Theater of the World, that by their numerous Forces, and notable successes they have made themselves the chief Subjects of Discourse. I was easily tempted to believe the Characters of those principal Intelligences which move and actuate this vast

To the Reader.

east and powerful Monarchy, would not be
unwelcome; And in that confidence have
presumed to present the world with this
rough draught, wherein you will find a
brief (yet we hope satisfactory) account of
that King, those Princes, Generals, and
Statesmen who make so much noise in
Famous Trumpet, with their glorious names,
and appear now so active and eager in the
pursuit of Conquest; If our Authors (for
we have consulted more than one) Or in-
telligence (wherein yet we endeavoured to
select the best) have (as tis too likely) be-
tray'd us into any material mistakes, we
humbly beg the Readers pardon. And if
this meet an indulgent reception, we may
perhaps hereafter draw aside the Curtain,
shew the Scenes, and accurately describe
the Precedent and following Campaignes;
with all the contrivances, turns, counter-
turns and windings up of every Act, as they
shall succeed in this Tragedy, the Catastro-
phe whereof is both the expectation and con-
cernment of all Europe, in the Interim.

Farewell.
CAP.



CHAP. I.

The Character of France in general.

IT is an Observation no less true than Common, That Kingdoms and States as well as men and particular Families, have their distinct Ages of tender Infancy, growing Youth, vigorous Manhood, and feeble Old Age; And that all things under the Sun so far imitate that Illustrious Planet, that they no sooner arrive at their Meridian Splendor, but immediately they begin to shine with fainter Beams and decline towards their setting; Empire in general being like the Ocean,

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what

what it gains in one place it loses in another, and the Comedy is still the same, though the Scenes be frequently altered, Thus,

*The fierce Assyrian did at first give Law,
And kept the trembling Nations all in awe.
Next, the Stout Mede (when he began to
fall)*

*Spread Conquering Banners over the
Earths Ball;*

*The Persian then with a Majestick
Strength*

*Mounts the vast Theater; but stoops at
length*

*To that brave Macedonian Youth, whose
mind,*

*In one poor Globe disdain'd to be con-
fin'd;*

*At last the Roman Eagle snatcht away
The Diadem, and made the world its
prey;*

*Now Mahomet is great; who next shall
be*

Mor-

Mortalls may guesse, but God alone De-
crees.

So slippery and transitory are all
Sublunary Glories, that *Troy, Athens,*
Nineve, (once famous Cities) and
Carthage, that heretofore disputed the
Worlds Empire with *Rome,* have now
no other Fences but *Paper Walls* to
preserve their perishing memories. To
descend to an Example more modern
and neerer home, That ambitious Crown
which (swel'd with the discovery of a
new *Golden World*) within this last
Century of years, thought to make its
Power as Catholick as its Title, and
spread its Arms to graspe an *Univer-*
sal Monarchy, sees now those flattering
hopes blasted, and that it hath work
enough to preserve itself. *Fortune* (that
delights to Rock things in continual vi-
cissitudes) having turned the Scales, and
established the present chiefest *Grandeur*
of *Europe* on this side the *Mountains*;
For though *France* hath ever been e-

esteemed one of the most powerful and opulent *Monarchies* in the *Christian World*, yet was it never so considerable for strength or magnificence as at this instant, when its Land Forces amounts to near *Two hundred thousand men*, a *Prodigious* number that History can scarce equall in any *European Army*; and its *Naval Strength* is vastly greater and more formidable: and its *Trade* much more encouraged and improved than ever heretofore.

As for the Scituation of this Potent *Realm*, tis divided from *Italy* by the *Alps*, and borders on the *Dutchy's* of *Savoy*, *Luxenburgh*, and *Lorrain*, (which last is lately become an *Appendix* to this *Crown*) towards the *East*; on the *South* it has the *Midland-Sea*, and *Pyrenean Mountains*: The *Atlantick Ocean* washes its *Western Shores*, and on the *North* tis bounded by the *English Channel*. Its breadth from the *Alps* to the *Atlantique* is accounted 520 miles, and its length from *Marseilles* to *Calais* about

about 584. In which circuit, tis asserted there were Inhabiting in the Reign of *Charles the 9th.* (and tis believ'd to be *much more* populous now) more than *Fifteen Millions* of Souls; indeed the whole Land is very *fruitful* and no less pleasant, its *plenty* contending with *variety*, and its *fertility* with *delicacy*: for lying under a various temperature of *Air*, it seems to contain in it the excellencies of most of the adjacent Countries: for *Picardy, Normandy, and Bretagne*, resemble *England*; *Languedoc, Spain, Provence, Italy*; and the rest is purely *France*. 'Tis Watered with a great number of *Navigable Rivers*, some whereof do as it were encircle the whole Realm, as *Saona, Rhosne, and Mosel*, others glide through the middle, as the *Sein, Lojr, and Garonne*, into all which fall so many smaller Streams, that it renders all the Country most commodious for Traffique and mutual supply of each others wants, but none more advantageous than that

noble Chanel undertaken by this present King, which joynes the Rivers Garonne and Aude, and consequently makes a passage out of the Ocean into the Mediterranean; a work truly Royal! and which, after much difficulty, excessive labour and vast expence, was finished and first opened in February 1672. in presence of several persons of eminent quality, where the vessels prepared for that purpose passed the several Sluces (being about 12 in all) with great facility. These ready conveyances, with the goodness and luxuriance of the soil, have been the original of those many great Cities and good Towns, where-with this Kingdom is excellently replenisht, seated commonly on the banks of Rivers, and those in the Inland generally more fair and rich than such as are courted by Neptunes waves, which argues their wealth to be rather their own than imported from Forraign parts, though yet they want not their Loadstones too that attract riches from abroad,

abroad, four commodities especially abounding here which turn to vast account. First, *Corne* carried into *Spain* and *Portugal*. Secondly, *Wines*, transported into *England*, *Scotland*, the *Low Countries* (in time of peace) and the Inhabitants on the *Baltique Sea*. Thirdly *Salt*, wherewith it furnishes most neighbouring Nations; This is chiefly made in *Provence*; if the Salt Water of the Mediterranean, and at *Brovage* in *Xaintong*, where the heat of the Sun ceaseth his vertue of making, getting, and boiling Salt of Sea water, as not daring to yield so great a favour any further Northwards, I mean of Sea water; for further North there is *Salt* found also, but made either of some special spring water, as in *Lorrain*, or compound of some *Mineralls* mix'd with fresh waters, as in *Poland*, *England*, *Germany*, or taken forth of some Salt mines as were once in *Sweveland*. The *Impost* on this one commodity throughout *France*, is said to amount yearly to

two millions of pounds Sterling, the poor people being forced to take every year such quantities (much more than they know how to use) at the Kings excessive Rates. Fourthly, Canvas and Linnen Cloth, whereof the profitarising is hardly credible, but to such as have made Inspection into it, and know what abundance thereof is carried into Spain and Portugal, and England and Holland also heretofore, to make sayls for the furnishing of Shipping.

If we may without offence offer at a Character of the people, methinks we shall not injure either truth or them to say, That their Children at first sight seem Men, and their Men Children; but whoever in negotiating shall presume on this Apparence, will find himself much deceived; They are of a free brisk gay humour, very submissive to their Prince, and so they may have but Liberty in Ceremony and free access to him, they will be the better content he should be absolute
in

in matter of substance; impatient of peace any longer than whiles they are recovering the ruines of War; the presentness of danger inflames their Courage; but any expectation makes it languish. In fine, They have for the most part more of Imagination than Judgment, but such as happen to prove solid, do excel; and of these exalted Spirits France hath of late years been exceeding Fertile.

CAP. II.

Of the Titles, Pedigree and absoluteness of the French Monarchs.

THE Government in France is Monarchical in the highest degree: what *Justin* says in general of the primitive Princes, *Arbitria principum pro legibus erant*, is certainly true of the French Kings; Their Will is the Law. The King here not only makes peace and Wars, Pardoneth, Naturalizeth, Enobleth,

bleth, names the value of money, presseth to the war, but even makes Laws and imposes Taxes at his pleasure, for though they have now Nine Parliaments or Sovereign Courts of Justice in the Kingdom (besides that of Pau in Bearn added by Lewis the XIII.) yet the main work of them all is to Ratifie the Kings Edicts, which are sent to them with a Command, Such is Our Pleasure. Nor doth this Ratification, when done, signifie any thing to the validity of the Kings Acts, but is meerly for shew, and to personate that Authority which was in ancient Parliaments, whom now the King can make do what he pleases, or else does what he pleases without them.

The occasion that first procured the King this *intire* Sovereignty, and absolute Supremacy, That his *Edicts* should be Laws, was the last Invasion of the *English*. For at that time they having with victorious Arms made themselves Masters of more than two
parts

parts of *France*, the three *Estates* could not (as formerly they were wont) assemble together, whereupon in that *Exigency* they granted that power to *Charles* the VII, intending it should continue in his hands only during the heat of that War ; Now that which made it easie for *Lewis* the XI. and his Successors to continue the same, the occasion ceasing, was, That the *Clergy* and *Gentry* did not run the same fortune with the people there, as in *England*, for most of the Taxes falling only upon the people, the *Clergy* and *Gentry* being forborne, were easily induced to leave them to the Kings Mercy, who now having got strength upon the Peasants, maybe the bolder to intrench upon them both. This Monarchy hath subsisted without intermission these 1200 years, under three Races of Kings, viz, *Merane*, *Charlemaigne*, and *Hugh Capet*, the Succession being Hereditary, yet bounded by the *Salique Law*, which conveys the Crown from
Male

Male to Male, as they happen to be nearest in Blood, to the exclusion of the *Females*; under pretence whereof, *Edward the third* of *England* was withheld from his Title to *France*, by *Philip* the First King of the house of *Valois*; for the countenancing which Law that appears so disadvantageous to the fairer Sex, I have heard some Wits alledge that *Text* in Sacred Writ, *Lilia non Nent*, and affirm it most incongruous, that so mighty and manly a Nation should truckle under the command of a *Woman*, and be forced to have only a *Distaffe* for its *Scepter*.

The Royal Line hath for several descents continued in the August Family of the *Bourbons*, descended from *Anthony* of *Bourbon*, King of *Navarre* (and in whom that Crown and this of *France* became united;) yet is it to be observed that when any branch of the *Blood Royal* all arrives at the Crown, it relinquishes the surname of its proper family, and assumes that of *France*; so the present

sent King is called *Lewis* of *France*, not of *Bourbon*; So *Monfieur* (his Brother) *Phillip de France*, though in writing they only set their proper name without adding *France*. The usual stile of the *French* Monarchs is *Most Christian*, conferred on them for their many eminent and signal services performed for the Roman See; and, yet Pope *Julius* the second (upon a quarrel between him and *Lewis* the XII.) had once an intention to deprive this Crown of that glittering title, and bestow it on *Henry* the VIII. of *England*. Besides these Monarchs have been stiled *Primogeniti Ecclesie*, and (notwithstanding all the disputes and oppositions of the *Kings of Spain*) will be reputed the first and eldest Sons of the Church.

CAP.

CAP. III.

Of the present King.

THE Court is the Epitome of a Kingdom, or rather a mirror, by inspecting which, we may not difficultly discern the true state of the Body Politique, whether flourishing or declining; since that's the *Primum Mobile* that gives motion to all the Inferior Orbs, the Commonalty and persons of meaner rank esteeming it part of their duty to imitate the Department (not to say sometimes the vices) of their Superiors. But since the *Royal presence* is the only Soul that animates a Court, let us first (if we may presume without dazzling our weaker eyes) take a view of that bright *Sun*, from whom (as from a Fountain of Light) all the smaller *Starrs* that glitter in this Firmament of Honour derive their *Tributary Glories*.

Lewis

Lewis the XIV. King of France and Navarre, now Reigning, is the Son of Lewis the XIII, and Anne of Austria, of Glorious Memory: his happy Birth after above 20. years tedious expectation of such a Blessing, occasion'd him to be surnam'd Dieu-donne, or the gift of God; he was born the fifth day of September, Anno Dom. 1638. and gave even in his Cradle infallible hopes of the wonders he would Archieve when he should arrive at the Crown; coming into the world with all the Illustrious marks of a growing Hero. Insomuch, that soon after his Nativity (as 'tis reported) Medalls were coyned, bearing his Effigies, His Head Crowned with victorious Laurell, in his right hand holding Hercules Club, and brandishing it over his Head, with his Infant Arm; with his left hand, he crusht to pieces a hideous Serpent, whilst at the same time he sat Mounted with one foot on the Neck of a Lion, and with the other trampled on the head of an Eagle, with this Motto, Sunt vincendi. To

To give a brief Character of this *Mighty Monarch*, as we find him now in his Meridian Glory; Envy cannot but confess Heaven hath endued him with a generous Soul, and a healthful vigorous Constitution of body, a piercing understanding, and an exalted wit capable of the greatest and most knotty Affairs, a stout heart and solid brain with a most tenacious Memory, a deep judgment to advise, and no less Heroick Courage and irresistible Resolution to execute. Besides, he enjoys a particular advantage in the Majesty of his presence, and the excellency of his composure and Masculine Beauty, which attracts at once the eyes and affections of such as have the honour to approach him, and is able without the violence of Arms or Authority to subdue all that see him to his Devotion and Commands; he is of so noble a shape, and *meen* truly Royal, That *Don Juan d' Austria* seeing him once from a Balcony, pass by without any
 atten-

attendance, and the Queen-Mother having asked him if he knew that was the King of *France*, Answered, 'Although I have not yet the Honour to be acquainted with him, yet I was perswaded *Madam*, he deserved that quality, looking upon him as the most accomplished *Frenchman* my eyes ever yet encountred, and most worthy to rule this puissant Nation.

His Governour in his Minority was Monsieur le Marshall de Ville-Roy, whose allowance was 4000. Livers per moneth, under whom there were two sub-governours, each of them enjoying a Salary of 7500 Livers per Annum. The Archbishop of *Paris* was his Tutor, and had 1200 Livers a moneth, and in Memory of that *quondam* Honour would needs at his death (which happen'd not long since) be buried at the foot of His Majesties Chair or Seat in the Church of *Nostredame*.

He came to succeed his Father in the Throne the Fourth day of May,

1643. But affairs for several years were managed by the Queen Mother *Anna Maria Mauritia* of *Austria* Daughter of *Phillip* the Third King of *Spain*, who was declared Queen Regent, and made use of the Council and Administration of the late famous *Cardinal Mazarine*, until the seventh of *September* 1651. At which time His Majesty was declared to be of Age, but was not solemnly *Crowned* until the seventh of *June* in the year, 1654. This excellent Princess, the Queen Mother, was a person of a *Pacifique Spirit*, and an exemplary piety, her extraordinary Courage, prudent Conduct in great affairs, and intire good will towards the publick Interest, appear'd eminently in the *Cardinalls* absence, when she took the *Helme* of the State into her own hands, and steered with success, during that *hideous Tempest*; She departed this Life to the great Affliction of their Majesties, and the whole Court, in *January* 1665. of a *Cancer* in her Breast ; and was buried
at

at *Val de Grace*, a place founded by her self.

As for the Kings *humour*, he will be sole Master, and cannot endure to be governed by another, he is Bold and *Fearless*, as appears by that accident in the late warr against the *Spaniards*, when his Horse leap'd with him in Armour, out of a Boat into a very deep River, he hanging only by the *Stirrup*, wherein yet he discovered not the least apprehension or dread of danger. He speaks little, but very pertinently, and indeed to speak much, and much to the purpose is *Two mens* business; *Constant* he is in his Resolves and very Secret and Judicious. The *Portugal* Ambassador telling him once, Sir, I shall dispatch this Affair with your Ministers; I have no Ministers, replied the King; you mean our inferior Officers. At the return of the Court from *Lions*, the Cardinal having set some persons aside for whom the King had a particular esteem, he said in the presence of several of his

Gentlemen, This *Cardinal* does all what he pleases, and I suffer it, because of the good services he has rendred me, but my turn will come to be *Master* one day.

He covets to imitate his *Grandfather*, nay, even to surpass him, as himself once testified to *Monsieur de Paris*, who was discoursing of it, *The King my Grandfather* (said His Majesty) *did many great things, and has left many great things to doe if it please God to let me live twenty years longer, I may perhaps do as great, if not greater things than he.* There was never any *Prince* that knew better how to make himself be respected then *this*, nor to keep every one within his duty and distance; all which he effects without any noise, or the least appearance of clamour. There have been a thousand evidences of his *patience*, in tryals where it would have lost it self in any other person. One afternoon at *Fountainbleau* he had given order to his Coachman to have his *Calesche* there about

bout four a clock, to go a Hunting ; the whole Court, was in a readiness for the sport, and it had struck *four* a long while before by the clock, yet the Kings Coach came not. The King himself came often to the Balcone to look for him, but it was on the stroke of *Five* before the Coach appeared. The King going into the Calesche, said, *Coachman, I told you I would have the Coach at four a clock ;* Sir, replied the man, (who had it may be tippled the time away) *it is but four now ;* The King who knew the contrary, said no more, *but drive along, that's your best way, and never commit the like again.* It is averred that he pardons the first offence, severely reproves the second, but at the third he turns them away without remission. He requires an inviolable Execution of all his Orders : when he had given command to seize on *Monsieur Fouquet*, at his coming forth from the Council, *Monsieur de Artagnan*, by accident miss'd him, for he had not taken his own Sedan, but retired in

another into a little alley, to give audience to some certain people. Monsieur de Artagnan being much surpris'd, and fearing Monsieur Fouquet might have some intelligence of the design, and make a secret escape, immediately sent a Musquetteer to give the King notice he was not to be found. The King was then writing a Letter about the detection of the said Treasurer to the *Queen Mother* at that time at *Fountainbleau* ; and the Souldier having told him the news, without naming any body ; go, said the King, and tell Artagnan that he must be found, and I shall find him well enough ; And then turning himself towards the Prince, *Tu Fouquet, Cousin, that I intend to seize upon, because he withholdeth all my Revenues and puts me to a thousand troubles to get a little mony of him, of which he never gives me any account.* The Prince and all the other Lords were much astonish'd at this, they knowing nothing of it ; but every one commended the conduct and resolution of His Majesty. He

He is very *temperate*, and was never known to give himself over to the least *excess*, amidst the abundance of his delights and pleasures no more then he does to his anger, for all his Power and Authority; which plainly shews he is a perfect Master over himself, not tainted with any passion that might Eclipse his other excellent qualities: Or if there be any objection against him, it is *Frugality*; but that is inherent to the Family of the *Bourbons*, who have ever been noted for great heapers up of Riches. But this reproach he hath wiped off very judiciously, by saying publickly, *My Subjects will I hope consider me as a young married man, who is about selling his Family, and ought to take care of furnishing himself plentifully; but within a while they shall find the effects of it; for I have a regard to them as well as to myself.*

He understands all his *Exercises* to the best advantage, especially the *Mathematicks*, and the *Art of Fortification*.

on. There is no Officer can command his Troops so distinctly, and with so much sweetness ; he rides the great Horse very gracefully, and skilfully ; and can use any weapon with as much dexterity as any *Master of those Sciences*. He *Dances* admirably ; and though he wear sometimes a *disguise*, yet his Majestick Garb, and Ayre doth soon discover him. He laughs but seldome, and with much moderation, and the *jest* must be very *witty* and well placed to gaine his approbation, however others esteem it.

In fine it must needs be acknowledged that this great King hath all the Vertues and qualifications necessary to command so vast a Kingdom, and at once to affect the hearts of his Subjects with love and admiration, and of his *Enemies* with *trembling* at his *Power*, and *envy* at his *Glorious Successes*.

CAP. IV.

Of the Queen and her Court.

THe Queen of France is *Maria Tiresia d' Austria*, only Daughter of *Phillip the IV. King of Spain*, by *Elizabeth of France*, Daughter of *Henry the Great*. She was born the twentieth of September 1638. and married the ninth of June 1660. to the *Most Christian King*, who since in her right made pretensions to a great part of *Flanders*, and recovered not long since by force of Arms the *French County*, and several other Important places. All which with their Appendices by the last Treaty with the *Spanish Crown*, at *Aix le Chappelle*, it is agreed he shall hold and enjoy.

This Excellent Princess hath had six children, whereof the *Dauphin* alone is now surviving, the other five being *Immaturely* cropt (like *Roses* in the budd)
by

by the rude hand of *Death*, (that delights to mix the wearied bones of *Peasants* with the ashes of *Princes*) being hurried off the Stage of the world before they were sensible, either of the *blandishing vanities*, or *tormenting cares*, that alternately are the Companions of greatness ; The first of these Royal Blossomes, call'd the High and Mighty Princess, *Madam Anne Elizabeth of France*, being born the 28. of November, 1663. dyed the tenth of January 1664. The Second being likewise born in the *Louvre* the 26 of December 1664. lived not above a moneth, she was called *Maria Anne of France*. The Third called *Madam Maria Theresa*, dyed the first of March 1672. in the Fifth year of her age. The Fourth was *Phillip Duke of Anjou*, born at *St. Germain en Lay* the fourth of August, 1668, and Baptized by the late Cardinall *Antonio* in the Chappel of the *Thuilleries*, He dyed July 6. 1671. and was buried his body in *St. Dennis Church*,

Church, and his Heart at *Val de Grace*; neer the Heart of the late Queen Mother. The last was in *June 1672*. when her Majesty to the great joy of the whole Court was delivered of a hopeful Son; who during his short life enjoy'd the Title of Duke of *Anjou*, but he after a tedious distemper was translated to a more happy World in *November* last. Though their Majesties cannot but be very sensibly affected with the Death of so many Illustrious Infants, yet being in the *Vigour* of their age, they need not despair of enriching the World with more *Princely Cyens* from the same *Royal Stock*, Nor doubt but that they may make good the observation, That in *Children* (as in *Silver Vessels*) there is usually nothing lost but the *Fashion*. The *Duchess of Montausier*, Governour of the Kings Children dyed in *1671*, and the *Duchess of Rocheleiu* was chosen to succeed her.

And here note, that if any of the *Infants*

fants Royal be led or carried to the place where the King gives Audience to any Embassadors, they are placed on the right hand of his Majesty, the Governess and Sub-Governess being admitted within the Railes as well as the Ladies of the Chamber, who hold them in their Arms, and are supported by the Ushers, least any of them should fall.

When the *Queen of France* enters first into any great Town, all the Prisoners are *ipso facto* discharged; she also (as well as the King) is prefer'd before any other Creditor whatsoever; *Madam la Countess de Soissons* is chief of her Council, and Superintendent of her Majesties Household, Administring the Oath of Fidelity to all the Officers and Ladies of the Chamber, her Salary is 6000. *Livers*. The Queens *Gens d'Arms*, are a Company, who by establishment consist of 200 men at Arms; Their Captain is the Queen, under whom there is a Captain Lieutenant, a Sub-Lieutenant,

Lieutenant, an Ensign, a Quarter-Master, a Commissary of the Conduct, four Treasurers or Clerks, and four Controulers.

During the time of the *Kings* absence in this *expedition Royal* which he made against the States of the *United Provinces* in person. The management of all affairs was committed to *her Majesty*, who had a particular *Council* to attend her to that purpose, and the *Seal* to be used only in her *presence*, and by her direction and appointment.

CAP. V.

Of Monsieur Le Dauphin the Kings Son.

THis Most Illustrious and hopeful Prince was born at *Fountainbleau* the first day of *November*, in the year 1661, and Baptized at *St. Germain en Lay*, in the old *Castle*, the 24 of *March*; his

his Godfather was Pope Clement the IX. (Personated by the Cardinal Duke de Vendosme his Legate a Latere) and the Queen Mother of England, represented by Madam Princess de Conty, his name is Lewis, and he was Christned by Monsieur le Cardinale Antonio Barbarini, Grand Aumonier of France.

He is Heir Apparent to the Crown, and carries the name of Dauphin by vertue of a Donation of the Province of Dauphine, which Humbert the last Dauphin de Viennois gave to Phillip of Valois King of France, on condition that the eldest Son of the French King should for ever bear that title. This was done in the year 1349.

His Governour and first Gentleman of his Chamber is Monsieur Duke de Montauzier, who was sworn into that Office by the King the 22 of September 1668.

He also has his Company of Gens de Arms, and another of Chevaux Legers, both called the Dauphins Companies, but

but with distinction he has a Regiment of Foot, likewise Commanded by his Lieutenant Collonel.

If we may guess at the Fruits of *Autumn* by the Blossomes of the *Spring*, *France* cannot but promise her self in this excellent *young Prince*, all the glorious advantages that can be expected from a Personage of his high *Birth* and *Fortune*.

— Fit tandem Surculus Arbor,
Quodq; ferire vides Nubila, Vi-
men erat.

The Plant becomes a Tree;
And Twiggs in time confront the Clouds
we see.

CAP.

CAP. VI.

Of Monsieur the Duke of Orleans.

Phillip Son of *France*, Duke of *Orleans*, is the only Brother of the present King of *France*, and therefore commonly called *Monsieur*. He was born the 22 of *September*, 1640. and did marry with the most Excellent Lady *Henrietta Anne* of Great Britain, Daughter of the Royal Martyr *Charles the First*, late King of *England* of pious Memory, and Sister to His Most Excellent Majesty now Reigning, to visit whom she crossed the Seas in *May* 1670, and was magnificently entertain'd by her Royal Brothers and the most considerable Persons at *Dover*; But soon after her return, (to the infinite griefe of both Kings and their whole Courts) departed suddenly this life at *St. Clou*, and was with extraordinary Pomp and Ceremony Interred,

her

her Heart with the Nuns of *Val de Grace*, and her body in *St. Denis Church*, by her *Monsieur* the Duke of Orleans, has had *Mademoiselle* Christened *Maria Lovesia*, who was born the 27 of March 1662. *Monsieur Phillip Charles*, Duke d' *Valois*, born the 26 of July 1664, and deceased at *Paris* the 8 day of December 1666. And *Mademoiselle de Valois*, who was Christened by the name of *Anne*, in April 1670. He keeps a very Noble Court, and is a Prince well shaped, good natured, and very gallant; he is not however, so Majestick as the King, mild, agreeable, civil, and obliging, very com-
pleasent to the Ladies, always gay and active, curious of rarities, and nice in his Habits and Modes, in his Furnitures and Cabinets, and very perfect in the Ornaments belonging to Architecture, the Art of Musick, Perspective and Agriculture. Though this Prince hath ever shewed an exact submission to all the Kings commands, and preserved an
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extream respect for the Queen Mother, yet he could never be brought to favour Cardinal *Mazarine*. In so much, that it is reported that the Cardinal one day at *St. Germain*s passing by him, and pulling off his Hat by way of Salutation, he only cast an eye upon him, but moved not at all, not so much as to take notice of his civility or return the Ceremony. The Cardinal going immediately to the Queens apartment complained openly to her, saying, I do not know what I have done to *Monsieur*, that he should treat me with so much scorn; I thought he had a better esteem of me, having never given him any occasion for such usage. The Queen Mother having sent for *Monsieur* made him a thousand reproaches for it, and threatned him with some kind of indignation, for not rising up to the Cardinal. To which *Monsieur* at the instant replied, though he had been the *Pope*, I should not have risen to him. He was threatned to be chastised for saying

ing so ; but he explained it very handsomely, telling them, one doth not use to rise up to the Pope, but fall down upon ones knees before him, which I should then have been obliged to doe. He ever shewed himself averse to that Ministers proceedings, chiefly as was thought because he did not allow him enough to maintain his family, and his other Divertisements in that Splendor and Magnificence as he desired, and as indeed was requisite to his quality of the Kings Brother. He was brought up with a great deal of fear and respect towards the King, without much application to learning, or knowledge in the art of war ; yet he did sometimes ride the great Horse, but not with so much assiduity as the King. He hath a marvellous ready wit, to make reparties : amongst others, let this shew his ability, it being somewhat remarkable.

The King took him one day to visit the Buildings at the *Louvre* before

Monsieur Fauquets disgrace, and complaining that he wanted money to continue that vast Structure; *Monsieur* replied very aptly, Sir, Your Majesty must only take upon you to be Superintendent of your Revenues for one year, and you will have enough to carry on your buildings.

This Illustrious Prince is now Married again, being on the sixteenth of *November 1671.* by the Marshall Duke *d' Plessis*, as his Proxey, Espoused at *Mentz* in *Germany*, to the Most Excellent Princess *Palatine*, Daughter of the Elector, so called. In fine, though the Genius of this Prince seem most inclinable to Peace and quietness, yet in this present expedition against the *Dutch*, he appears exceeding active and vigorous, and gives the world sufficient proofs that he can readily abandon the softer pleasures of the Court, when the Service of his Royal Brother, and his own Honour calls him into the Field,
and

and endure without the least apprehension or disturbance, the fatigues of a Camp, the hazards of a Battell, and the tumults of War.

The Dutches Dowager of Orleance, *Madam Marguiritto of d' Lorraine*, dyed the third of *April* last, after a tedious Sickness, in the 57, year of her age, and was interr'd at *S. Dennis*.

CAP. VII.

Of the Princes of the Blood, Condy, Conti, &c.

L*ewis of Bourbon* the First Prince of *Condy*, and Brother of *Henry* the IV. had by his Wife, *Elenor de Roy, &c.* *Henry* the I. Prince of *Condy* of that name, which said *Henry* had by his wife *Charlotte Cathrine de la Trimoville*, *Henry* the II. Prince of that name, who by his Wife *Charlotte Margarete de Montmorency*, had three children (*viz.*) The First, *Lewis of Bourbon* the present Prince

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of

of *Condy*, born in the year 1621. and Married to the Duke de *Breez* Daughter in 1641. by whom he has the Duke de *Enguien*, &c.

The Second the late *Armand de Bourbon*, Prince of *Conty*, born at *Paris* in October 1629. married to a Neice of Cardinal *Mazarines*, by whom he has this Prince of *Conty*, Born in March 1661. Baptized in February 1662. and Christned *Lewis* by the King and Queen Mother of *France*.

The third the Lady *Anne Genevive de Bourbon* their Sister and Widow to the late Duke of *Longueville*. As for the *Prince* he is one of the most courageous Captains either of this or former ages, not excepting either *Alexander* or *Gustavus Adolphus*; being so fearless of any peril or danger, that it hath been sometimes judged he was rather desperate then Valiant. The Marshall *Gassoin* who was one of the bravest men of his time, was deceived in him: The Prince to convince him of his er-
ror

ror, thought it sufficient to let him know by experience that no danger could in any attack shake his great Soul. At the Battel of *Rocroy* where this Prince made his first essay, he never shewed the least apprehension, although the beginning of it were very disadvantageous to his party, and himself threatned with a general defeat, but he bestirred himself with so much eagerness, and rallied up his broken and flying Regiments, with so much courage and heat, and good example, that he made all the *French* at last resolve either to vanquish or dye with him. The Baron *de Syrop* one of the best resolved men in his Army did second him extraordinary well in this fight, and justly merited a Marshalls Staffe for that eminent Service; but he missed that due recompence, and all other advantages since, rather by misfortune then any want of desert, that dayes actions having proclaimed his worth to all the world. Besides the Battel of *Rocroy*, which was

both his Maiden attempt and Master-piece ; he hath gain'd three other Victories, two in *Germany*, at *Fribourgh* and *Nordbingen* : He also took *Phillipbourgh* in 18 days, which had withstood a Royal Seige for 18. moneths, and saved it self from the prosperous valour of the Great *Gustavus*. The last Battell he won was that of *Lens*, the Joy and Triumph for which victory was silenced by the disorder of the *Baracadoes*, where the whole Kingdom was in a confusion, most people in Arms, and the Kings Palace almost besieged ; all which uproar happened about *Monsieur Bronstet*, a Councillor in Parliament, who had been that day arrested upon his vigorous proceedings on some points in the behalf of the people. The *Parisians* in this action plainly violated all authority through their obstinacy ; obliging their Ministers to surrender up the Prisoner with two others that were taken with him, and in this grea heat of theirs

theirs, they remained three whole days and nights in Arms; nor would they be appeased till he was restored, whom they called the Protector of the People, and had brought him back with triumph and general acclamations in the Kings own Coach.

The Prince imployed all his courage to revenge these seditious acts; and his resolve being fixt to besiege the City, he went out thence in the night with the whole Court, leaving those that remained in a horrible consternation, but after much adoe, things being brought to an accommodation, the Court returned to *Paris*; and the fruit of all the Princes Labours came to this, that he drew the general *Oidium* and hatred of the Citizens upon himself by his being so forward and busie to endeavour their chastisement; However the Prince having served the Court so faithfully in all occasions, thought he had reason to expect some considerable recompence; and being obliging,

obliging, active, and restless, he after presses the Cardinal in favour of some of his Relations for some Command or Office. The Cardinal thinking to remove him from any Vicinity to the Court, presents him with the Government of *Guienne* in lieu of that of *Burgundy*; which the Prince readily gave way to, as well because it is more honourable, as because he hoped to keep the better correspondence and intelligence with the *Sieur de Marsin*, Lieutenant General in *Cattalonia*, who was his Creature.

But this not being enough to secure him from the private attempts of his Enemies, they assaulted his Coach on the *Pont-Neuf*, in disguise, shot into it, and wounded a Page, who then sat in the Princes Seat. The Prince made a diligent search after these Assassins, and some jealousies there were of *Monsieur de Beauford*, and the Cardinal *de Retz*: but whilst he was laying Amuscade to intrap some of the Accomplis-

ces,

ces, he never imagined they had pitched their Toyls to take him. In the accomplishing whereof *Mazarine* shewed an extraordinary dexterity, and made use to purpose of his Cardinal Virtue Diffimulation: For the Duke of *Orleans* the Coadjutor of the Parliament, the Dutchess of *Clerrense* and himself having designed the Imprisonment, not only of this Prince, but also those of *Conty* and *Longueville* his Brother, and Brother in Law. The Contrivance was not carried so close, but that it took wind, and rumoured amongst the People, whereupon the said Princes agreed amongst themselves never to appear at the Council altogether. However *Mazarine* well feigned himself a stranger to any such Resolution; And finally with a most subtle Artifice he so ordered the matter, that the Prince himself prepared the Guards under pretext to seize one *Coutures*, and so became Instrumental to his own Imprisonment. The day appoint-

appointed for this daring Action was the 18. of *January* 1650. on which very morning the Prince coming in to the Cardinals Apartment in the Instant that Monsieur *de Lionne* was writing the Warrant for his Commitment, the Cardinal shewed not the least alteration in his Countenance, but received him with all demonstrations of affection and cordial Friendship: And *Condy* complaining of the Brute spread through the City, that he was not his true Friend, but sought his Ruine; *Mazarine* with the greatest protestations of Sincerity assured him of the Esteem he had for him, and of his affectionate and Loyal correspondence, redoubling still his Asseverations, that he never had the least thought of acting any thing to his prejudice or dissatisfaction, and yet at the same time *De Lionne* was writing the Order.

To intice the Duke of *Longueville* to transgress the agreement made with his Brothers in Law; they made him believe

believe that the affairs concerning the Marquess of *Beveron*, his great Confident, should that evening be debated; so that for his care and favour to his Friend, he forgot his own concern, and notwithstanding Monsieur *Priolo* advised him (as the Princess had done her Sons) not to go to Council that day, yet would he not be perswaded, so that all three came thither, one after another, where being arrived, The *Sieur de Cominges* Lieutenant of the Queens Guards entered immediately into the Gallery with the *Sieur de Guitault* his Uncle, and *Croissy* who told the Princess the Orders they had to secure their Persons, who standing amaz'd at such news, requested to speak with the Queen, or the Cardinal, which being denied, they were constrained to descend by the back Stairs that leads to the Garden, without the least noise or suspicion given to any, and so were carried away in a Coach with a strong Guard of Horse to the *Boys de Vincennes*

Never

Never did so great a heart so patiently submit to confinement, himself directed the best way to that place, which he had found out upon an occasion of carrying some Guns thither during the troubles of *Paris*, which could not be drawn the other way by reason of the dearth of it.

About thirteen Months afterwards he was released upon the Intrigue between the Cardinal *d' Retz* and the Parliament; a Letter which he writ with a black-lead Pen, and which was signed by the Prince of *Canty* and the Duke of *Longueville*, his Brothers and Companions in restraint, being presented to the Parliament to whom it was directed, does very much contribute to his Release. He hath ever since been very Jealous of that Cardinal, and rather adventures to withdraw himself into *Flanders* than to fall again into his hands. But although he ever was his Enemy, yet he never spake any ill of him; only he would sometimes

times let his Friends know he did not approve of his Conduct; He was saying once, That there were three persons in *France* that made much noise; one was the Marshal of *Turenne*, who was the best, and most prudent Captain of those times, but yet had been unfortunate: Another the Cardinal *Mazarine* who was the ablest in the world for Council, but the greatest coward alive, the last was himself, who had neither of those two perfections, but yet was much happier than either of them: He is long since returned to his Duty, and yields his obedience with so much submission and adherence, that it is apparent he had no quarrel with his Master, but all his discontent arose from *Mazarine*, with whom he was again presently reconciled. He is Brave, Generous, Learned, and active as any man alive, nor does he want discretion when occasion calls for it.

He is now at the Head of a very
great

great Army in the *Netherlands*, giving every day large proofs of his great Spirit and prudent Conduct, particularly at that desperate pass over the *Rhine* in *June 1672.* near *Tolhuys* where his Gallantry appeared so high, that the world might have counted him more then Mortal, if a dangerous wound there received had not testified his Humanity, but he was happily cured, and returned again to the Camp in *September* following, still thirsty in pursuit of further Glory.

CHAP.

CAP. VIII.

*The Character and Portraiture of the
Duke de Enguien.*

HE is a young Prince not at all wanting of that courage and spirit of his Ancestors; he is prompt and active, and keeps an absolute authority over all those that are committed to him: Yet hath he Allay enough to temper his heat, and do all things with temperance and circumspection: He delights much in Hunting, even to the discomposing of himself sometimes, as he did at *Fountainbleau*: He hath been a hard Student, and speaks divers languages; He hates great Ceremonies and tedious discourses, and gives quick dispatch to those that address themselves to him about business; he promises very much for the future, and hath both heart and capacity enough to imitate his Fathers exploits of War.

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He

He does every thing very gracefully and without any affectation, he takes the upper hand of his Father, for what reason I know not, though some attribute it to a paternal humility and goodness, which I most incline to ; as others say that it arises from the consideration of his Nobility, which augments the more, by how much it is the older and more distant from its Original, others imagine it is only for his Fathers convenience, who thinks that place in the Coach less easie, holding this Maxim, That it is the Person that gives the dignity to the Place, not the Place to the Person. As may be observed in the Queen Mother, who ever rides in the fore part of the Coach. His knowledge is great in Poetry, he taking a delight to read, and remember things that are exquisite in that kind. Every ordinary diversion does not relish with him, but there must be something more then common in them to gain his approbation. He answers any Philosophical

sophical Question with a great deal of Wit and Judgment, and would please himself very much with a magnificent Train, stately Balls and Masques, and all other splendid appearances; if his Father did not moderate his Inclinations a little, and reform his expenses, to the just measure of decency, and the quality of his Illustrious birth. He is also at present in the Campaigne where he Commands under the Prince his Father; his Dutchess was brought to bed of a Son at St. Germain in July last.

As for the Princess of Conty's Wife; the late Prince of that name, she dyed the fourth of February last, and the King to express his esteem of her great worth, hath been pleased to declare he will take a particular care of the Education of her Sons, the Prince de Conty of eleven years old, and the Prince de la Roche Sur Thou, about eight years old, and that they shall be brought up with the Dauphin.

She was Daughter of Count *Martinozzi*, and a Sister to the Great Cardinal *Mazarine*; Nature endow'd her with a large stock, but her Signal Devotion made her contemn it. Her Alms and Piety none can be ignorant of that has heard any thing of *France*.

CHAP.

CAP. IX.

*Of the Court in General, the Louvre;
and the Precedencies of the Princes.*

HAVING thus (*labenti calamo*) given some brief account of the Royal Family, and chief Princes of the Blood, before we descend to treat particularly of the distinct Officers and Ministers of this Puissant Crown. Let us take a summary view (as in a Landskip) of the Court in General, which considering the almost infinite number of the Nobles and Gentry, with the multiplicity and greatness of their Offices and Magnificence of the present King, may seem to challenge precedence before any Court in *Europe*; yet for order and plentiful provision of the Countreyes, but especially for the free and noble entertainment of Strangers, we must acknowledge it no way comparable with that of *Great Britain*. The Court is com-

monly resident (unless on extraordinary occasions, or some short intervalls of Divertisement) at the *Louvre* in *Paris*. A Pallace since the late unhappy Fire in the Escorial without controversie, (and as it is generally believed before) the most sumptuous and stately in the World; It takes its name, *quase L'aure* (the work) *κατ' εἰρηνη*, by way of Excellence, as being the rarest piece of Architecture that Antiquity was acquainted with; it has been from time to time in building and beautifying ever since the year 1214. The great Hall was not finished till the year 1548. The Apartment over against the *Thuileries* was built by *Katherine d' Medicees*, *Anno Dom. 1564*. The other side on the right hand as you go in, was built by *Lewis* the XIII. And all the buildings from the great Door in the middle in which the *Council Des Finances* sits, &c. The design or Model now intended by his Majesty is to make four spacious Courts, where 6000 men may

may be drawn up in *Battalia*, and to contrive apartments convenient and sufficient to lodge the whole Royal Family, besides the Principal Officers of State, and their dependants ; That so the Grandure of the Court constellated in such an August assembly, may shine in one intire view, more conspicuous then now, when (like scattered Diamonds) it appears in several parts dispersed.

To this purpose he hath rebuilt the Dome at the corner of his Chamber, and the Gallery of Pictures (defaced by Fire in *Feb. 1661.*) and made it much more spacious and beautiful than it was before. He hath rebuilt the *Thulleries* also, and is continually at work about the Portall and other apartments, so that we reasonably suppose when it is finished, it will for the Regularity of the buildings, rich adornments, and ingenious Architecture, surpass all that the height of art or greatness hath yet produced in the rest of the Universe.

To enter with a Coach into this stately Pallace, is the particular privilege only of persons of the Supreme quality ; and to the Castle of the *Louvre* (as to the rest of the Royal houses) there belongeth a Capitaine whose Salary is 1200 *Livres* out of the Receipts of *Paris*.

The numerous and pompous Train belonging to his Majesty may be comprehended under these three Heads. 1. The multiplicity of Princes. 2. Such as the necessary Officers of State require. 3. Such as for his Majesties pleasure or the Ornament of the Court are constantly attending. The most fixed (like some brighter Stars still following the Sun) are the Queen, the Princes of the Blood, and some forraign Princes, who either come (as *Sheba* to *Solomon*) only to Visit and Admire the greatness of this Triumphant King, as the Incomparable Queen *Christiana*, and most Religious King *Casmur* did soon after their respective resigna-

resignateores of their Crowns, or such who chuse constantly to reside here, as preferring the Honour of being under this Empire above the Command of other Dominions, or the subjection of other Monarchs; yet, so highly do the Princes of the blood of *France* value their condition, though but Subjects in this Court, that those of the blood Royal never did, nor ever will give precedency to any other Subject Prince, nor to any of his Ambassadors, only to Crowned heads when present.

Of this we have a cloud of Examples as between *Monsieur* and the Duke of *Savoy*; to whom his Royal Highness would not give the Right hand, even when he came to his own Lodgings; which absolutely hindered the intervein between those two Princes. Its true that *Monsieur* yielded to an equality with the Prince of *Denmark*; but it was in respect of the Infalible pretences he hath to be King of his Native Country of which he now is in possession.

possession. But this must be noted, that he would not however yield to any more than an equality, and for this cause they never came together.

Another contest of Precedency hath likewise been started between strangers and Forreign Princes, and the Dukes of *Paris*. These pretended a right as well as the Princes of the blood to go before forreign Princes, especially at great Solemnities, where they pretend to represent Sovereign persons by virtue of their dignities, which are undoubtedly the first and highest in the Kingdom. 'Tis true they have heretofore been Sovereigns, and yet always Subjects or Vassals to the King, being obliged to render Homage for what they held of the Crown. Their rise is attributed to *Hugh Capet*; for that Prince to make himself King, agreed to bestow his Duches Pairies to those Great Lords who were most able to oppose him in his advancement to the Throne. This made them so potent,
 that

that having once declared to the Duke of *Aquitaine* that he could not approve of his intents of making War upon the Duke of *Anjou*, and the Duke little regarding his resentment; the King bidding some body ask him, *Who it was that made him Duke of Aquitaine?* He replied with much haughtiness, *Those that made him King.* And although they are now perfectly submitted to Regal authority, yet they are careful of preserving the remainders of their Grandure towards forraign Princes; whereupon many of them would not appear at the entrance of the King and Queen into *Paris* after their Marriage, because the Count de *Saissions* of the house of *Savoy*, would not yield then the precedency, and rank they claim in all Royal Ceremonies by virtue of their Dignities. But what greatness soever these Nobles of *France* do attribute to themselves, yet there are others that do contend with them for precedency, and go already in equal rank,

having no less authority in the Kingdom then they. For the *French Monarchs* to maintain an equal poise and temperament in the State, have always equally considered Valour and Justice, and for this respect have made Gentlemen of the Robe as well as of the Sword, having allowed them the same priviledges, advantages and Innuminents without any distinction; it being indubitable that a State consists equally of Power and Justice. The Swordmen however have still attributed something of preeminency to themselves; but those of the long Robe have wisely taken the Superiority on their parts, of which they do not vaunt, though in effect they dispose absolutely of the Estates, Lines, and Honour of the others by an Authority of the Crown, wherewith they Shelter themselves, setting upon the *Royal Lillies* as Judges of the the greatest Peers and Princes of the Blood, who are bound to stand to their Sentence, and

and come in at their summons to answer for themselves.

I remember an example during the last troubles in the person of *Monsieur* the Prince, they had given him some cause to apprehend he might be again confined, though but newly out of prison, which occasioned his retreat to *St. Maur*. The Parliament deputed two Councillers to go to this Prince, and invite him to come and shew the reasons for his retirement to the Parliament. He comes accompanied with his Royal Highness the Prince of *Conty*, the Princes of *Nemours*, *Guise*, and other Lords that assembled themselves. There the first President addressing his Speech to the Prince, boldly reproved him for withdrawing himself tumultuously from *Paris*, and told him, That he would make him responsible for all the disorders that should happen. Those actions of his being but like the Alarms to a Civil war, during the Kings Minority, it being well known at Court

Court that he kept secret intelligence with the Kings Enemies, and caused several places to be Fortified, amongst which *Bellgarde* was one ; to which the Prince replyed with as much heat, That if any disorders did happen in the Kingdome, themselves would be the only causers of it, to which they had already given birth. That for his part he detested the designs of any such disturbance in his soul ; And for the correspondence they mentioned he held with the Enemy, it was false, nor could they produce the least Witness against him ; there being as little verity also in what they alleadged touching *Bellgarde* which they particularly objected, concerning which he vowed and protested both to his Royal Highness and the Court, that there had not been one Shovel full of Earth removed to any such intent ; upon which the first President with as much confidence as he began, resumed his Speech, and told him, That indeed his words were good
and

and plausible, but yet many times mens words and intentions look contrary wayes, as his were suspected to doe ; and then proceeded to reprove him in these terms. It is very laudable to see the Prince of *Conde* keep within his Palace in the *Fan* and *Burghd*, *S. Germain*, and not vouchsafe to go over the new Bridge to wait upon the King his Lord and Master. This looks like an intrenching and Barricadoing ones self on the other side of the River against the *Louvre* ; and what will Strangers say, Sir, when they hear of such proceedings of the Prince of *Conde* towards the King ? The Prince replied again as sharply as at the beginning, That His Royal Highness had given him caution not to do it, and would not undertake for the security of his person, the Cardinal *Mazarine* ruling still in the hearts of the Court, where his enemies were yet the strongest party, and threatned him with a second Imprisonment. But that he still must attribute all the disorders

ders and disturbances that might happen, to their negligence, unless they would acquaint the King and Queen with his just Reasons and most humble Remonstrances. This contest betwixt the Presidents and Dukes and Pades of *France* for precedency hath been of late stirred up more then ever, upon some accidents happening in a general Procession. The President *de Mesmes* Footmen not long since being the more numerous, took place of the Duke of *Brisacs* upon which there ensued a great quarrel, and debate; but the Dukes were in fine constrain'd to yeild to the number and strength of the others; upon which the Dukes preferred their complaints, with a great deal of heat, having demanded for Justice against them, each of them made their own defence, and the Dukes have produced their *Manifesto*, and presented it to the King to have a decision of it, which affair seems possible to be thus accomodated, that the President shall have

have Precedency in the Parliament;
 but shall any where else give it to
 all Dukes and Peers, especially at
 extraordinary Ceremonies, and trium-
 phant shews, where the Sword seems
 to claim a Right above the Long
 Robe.

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CHAP.

CHAP. X.

Of the Houses of Longueville, Guise,
 &c.

THE Family of *Longueville*, although descended from *John Count de Durois*, a Natural Son of the Duke of *Orleance*, hath been declared capable of succeeding to the *Crown*, having assisted that unparrallel'd Virago *Joan of Orleans*, more than any in wresting the Kingdom out of the hands of the *English*, who had almost wholly subdued it in the days of *Charles the VII*, in *February 1670*. The *Count de St. Paul*, took upon himself (with the *Kings* approbation) the quality of Duke of *Longueville*, which his elder Brother had the day before (together with his whole estate to a very great value) transferred unto him, whilst himself being turned *Jesuite*, chooses

chuses to spend the residue of his days in a Devout and retired Life, and content only with the Title of *Abbe D'orleans*, willingly abandons all the glittering advantages of his Birth; his Brother on whom he hath conferred the title, is a Prince of the greatest hopes in the World, a very graceful person, of much wit, courage, and learning, a great Lover of Arts and Sciences, performing his Exercises with that dexterity that all admire him. In fine, he is one that promises to be nothing less than his great Ancestor, who rendred this Kingdom such eminent and extraordinary services.

There are none in the least acquainted with the *French History*, can be ignorant of the Grandeur of the House of *Guise*, under the last Reigns, viz. *Henry the II. Charles the IX. Henry the III.* but of late it has declined both in wealth and Reputation. The last Duke of *Guise* dyed the 30 of July 1671. and was buried at *Joinville* (the usual place

of Interment of that Illustrious Family) leaving behind him only a Son of about 12 moneths old; But there are extant some younger Brothers of the house of *Lorraine*. Amongst others, the Count *d' Harcourt* of eminent note, a Gentleman frank, haughty, and valiant, as he hath shewed himself in several occasions, especially before *Turin*, against the Marquess *d' Eguux*, who had invited the Ladies of that City to see him make a Breakfast of the *French*, but such overweening spirits are commonly most obnoxious to that ruine, with which their pride threatens others. He was himself soundly beaten, and his Army scatter'd by this courageous Count *Harcourt*, who had not above 7000 men against 15000; he hath the Office of Grand *Escuyer* of *France*, and the Count of *Armagnac* his Son the Reversion of it confirmed to him; his Daughter the Lady *Marie Angelique Henriette de Lorraine*, was contracted in *February* 1670. to the Duke of *Cadavall* of the

the House of *Bragance* in *Portugal*.

He who at present bears the Title of the Count of *Soissons* is the youngest Son of the deceased Prince *Thomas* of *Savoy*, and the Princess of *Carignan* Daughter of the true house of the *Soissons*; he is well shap'd, mild and civil, and is, as it were, the head of the Family, his eldest Brother being both Deaf and Dumb, he married one of Cardinal *Mazarines* Nieces, by which means he got very much in favour; He enjoyed the Command of Collonel of the *Swissers*, which is one of the handsomest employments about the Court; but in this present Royal Expedition, is one of the Lieutenant Generals in the Army, which His Majesty commands in person.

There are other Lords who take upon them the Title of Princes, as the Princes of *Bovillon* or *Sedan*, *de la Rochefaucalt*, *de Marillac*, *de Tarrante*, &c. Amongst whom, the most confi-

derable for glorious Exploits is the Marshall *Turenne*, younger Son of the Family of *Bovillon*, a Person of great Conduct and admirable Judgement, prudent in the fury of a Battel, and fearless in the midst of danger and attempts of the greatest peril. And though fortune (who delights to baffle prudence and put some checks to the most daring courages) hath not always crown'd his undertakings with that success they merited, yet in the opinion of the most knowing in the Art Military, he is esteem'd one of the greatest Captains this Age can boast of; He is a Person very punctual in his word, and glories in this, that he never failed of his promise to any one, which begets a great deal of credit and assurance towards him, and yet he may be said of late to have deceived all the world, for having from his infancy profess'd the Reformed Religion, and been a great support to the *Hugenot* party. Not long since (upon I know not what Motives) he

he abandon'd that profession, and cast himself into the Arms of the Church of *Rome* ; He is now at the Head of a great Army in the *Netherlands*.

There is likewise the Marshal *Gramont*, Sovereign of *Bidache*, who is one of the ablest for Council in matter of war in the Kingdom, and wants not for courage at a time of need, but being now grown old, and (the necessary result of that) weak, he has not long since resigned his Command of *Colonel* of the *French* Infantry of Guards to the Duke de *Fuillade* in consideration of 40000. *Liuvres*.

This is that famous Monsieur de *Fevillade*, whose name is so well known in the *Turkish* Empire, where after a thousand brave Actions done for the honour and service of the King his Master, he chased the *Infidello* out of *Hungary* by those gallant *French* Troops he commanded, who imitating his valour, routed an almost innumerable army, composed of the flower of the

Musubmen? He is descended of the Illustrious House of *d' Baston*, considerable for the production of many *Hero's*, and His Majesty did him the Honour to receive him in person into this charge so much the more glorious since it intitles those that enjoy it, to the Honours payable to the Children of *France*.

The Duke of *St. Agnan* is a Person that hath signalized himself in divers encounters for His Majesties Service, and verified it in his own person, That true gallantry does not debase a courageous Heart; He is the most obliging Gentleman in the whole world, from whom I could never hear any one say that he came dissatisfied, if he be necessitated to refuse your request, he shews such important Reasons for it, and does it with so much sweetness of language and deportment, that his very denials do oblige them; no man loves Learning, or Persons of Ingenuity more than himself, and so well versed he is, That several

veral very handsome things have been composed by him, amongst which is a Comedy made to divert the Court in the Kings progress to *Bretagne*, written in *French* in one nights time, at His Majesties Command ; He is highly cherished by the King for his gallant wit, and generous inclinations, and indeed 'tis fit, so brave a man should be in favour with so great a Monarch, whom he cannot but inspire with noble Sentiments, since all he either saith or doth is honest and worthy. The Count *St. Aignan* his Son, is first Gentleman of the Bedchamber to the King, he Married the younger of Monsieur *Calberts* Daughters, in the year 1666. and was in 1669. imployed as Envoy Extraordinary to condole with their Majesties of Great Brittain for the death of the Queen Mother of that Crown.

The Duke of *Novailles* comes of Illustrious Extraction, derived from the ancient Nobility, and a family that hath

hath ever been remarkable for their fidelity and constant adherence to the interest of their King. He is one of the 4 Captains of his Majesties Lifeguards, and most commonly hath the command of the *Louvre*, attending His Majesties person; he rides in the Boot of the Coach with the Battoon in his hand, and though he is one of the most daring Soldiers in the Nation, and as valiant as any of these times, yet no man is endued with more weakness or modesty than he, so obliging, that where ever he can do a good office it is performed so frankly and nobly, either to friends, or even to strangers, that he lays a double tye of gratitude upon them, arising as much from the manner as the thing it self.

The Duke of *Mazarine* was son of the Marshal *de la Milleraye*, great Master of the Ordnance, a very virtuous pious man, who (as 'tis said) in his greener years had thoughts of becoming a Religious Fryar, but Cardinal
Maza-

Mazarine beholding him as the person to whom he intended to leave his great Wealth, Name and Arms, upon which condition he Married his Neece ; he thereby is become Rich and Potent, his Dutchess not satisfied to cahabit with him, obtained leave of the King in the year 1670. to go to *Rome* with her Brother the Duke of *Nevers*, having a pension of 24000. *Liuvres* assigned her for her Husbands life, who consented to her departure.

CHAP.

CAP. XI.

*Of the Great Almoner of France, the
Chancellor, President of Parliament,
&c.*

THE Office of Great Almoner of France, is counted, *Solstitium Honorum*, the Zenith or highest pitch of all Honours; Created first by Francis the I. in favour of Cardinal Antonio Mendon; he Administers the Oath of Fidelity to the King at his Inauguration, and takes it of all the other Ecclesiasticks, whether Bishops or Archbishops of France, Grand Pryors of *Aquitaine, Auvergne, Champagne*, and other the most considerable Abbies. He delivers the Prisoners from their bondage upon solemn Festivals or days of Coronation, and the like extraordinary occasions, he disposes of the whole stock of the Kings Alms, and exercises all these Functions without any dependence

dence upon others, but can communicate his power to whomsoever he pleaseth. The late Deceased Cardinal *Antonio Barberinio*, enjoyed this place, since whose death it hath been conferred on the Cardinal *Bovillon*, formerly Abbot of *Albrett*, and Brother to the Duke of *Bullion*, who on the 26. of *December* 1671. in the presence of His Majesty, took the Oath usually on that occasion, and doth now attend His Majesty in this Campaigne in the quality of grand Almoner, as the Archbishop of *Rheims* likewise does in that of Master of the Chappel Royal.

Monsieur Pierce Seignior, late Chancellor of *France*, dying at *Versailles* in *January*, 1671. having served this Crown in that eminent imploy about 40 years before his Decease, returned the Seal to the King by his Son in Law, the Duke of *Coastlin*; After which the King retained the same in his own hands till his setting forward in this Expedition against the *Hollander*,

der, and then made choice of the *Sieur d' Alegree*, to be Lord Keeper, who accordingly received the great Seal of the King, but not to be used without her Majesties direction ; This Office of Chancellor is the chief of all Judicature, and is usually bestowed on such as have waded through the lower employments of the Long Robe, and acquired good skill in the management of publick Affairs, who then according to their abilities, for encouragement and reward of their industry and merit are called up to this Sovereign degree of Honour,

The first President of Parliament, is, *Monsieur de la Mignon*, descended from a Family of the Long Robe, it is an office very considerable, which can only be attained unto by merit and ability, it being never sold no more then the Chancellors place, as being not to be valued at its worth. He represents the Kings person in Parliament, and is head of a Sovereign Court of Justice ;

He

He was a fellow President long before he arrived to this chief dignity; He is eloquent without affectation, learned without ambition, and one of the discreetest heads in the Nation. He adheres most strictly to the Royal Authority, and receives all orders from His Majesty with a great deal of veneration and zeal, to put them in execution. In brief, he is a person of a most even temper in all his actions, and none knows better on what occasions, and how far to moderate and allay the severity of Justice with the sweets of Mercy, being a person of so good a Nature, and so passionate a Lover of Peace and Quietness, as well in the State as in the Church, That it may not unduly be said of him, That under his Majesty, he is a Father to his Country, on whom he cheerfully bestows all his cares and labours, in rendring with an impartial hand every one what is due to him;

cheri-

cherishing the good, and punishing the wicked, which are the chief Pillars of a State, so that the King has reason to relye upon him for that part of his Government, which he Administers with an unbyassed integrity.

CHAP.

CHAP. XII.

Of the Prime Ministers, Monsieur Colbert, and Monsieur Tellier.

AS in Watches and other *Automata* there are principal and Master wheels that put all the rest into Motion; so in Government there must necessarily be some in whom Rulers must confide, and commit the dispose of many things to their prudent management, it being an Axiome as old as Policy it self, That a Prince cannot Reign without Ministers, it is God alone who can be fully happy in himself, and his sole Prerogative to operate without Instruments who doth act without Labour; The Gods of this World stand in need of their Angels and subservient spirits; for as the most quick sighted eye can never see it self but by Reflection, so the most piercing judgments want per-

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spicuity

Spicuity, when it concerns their own Interests, never was any so strong, who by his own strength could bear the burthen of the whole Government. Never was there any so jealous of his Authority, as to be able to raigne alone, or to be indeed a Monarch, taking the word in the rigor of its signification ; did not Kings trust to the support of many, and call their friends to their succour, the multitude of cares which from all parts assaults them, would not afford them liberty to breath, the Crowd of Affairs would stifle them at the very first audience.

There are several degrees of Servants, which all have a place in the Administration of a Kingdom ; there are spirits of a mean capacity which disintangle, prepare, and dispose affairs ; these are fit to begin the work, they make way and remove the difficulties which embroil things, these are employed by the Prince every day, and he discharges himself on them only of the grosser

grosser functions of his Royalty; others there are of a greater elevation, whom he may trust in more important employments, and afford a more noble share in his designs. These govern under him and with him, nor are they ill Pilots in sweet serene times, or on those Seas which suffer but little agitation. But oh ! how happy is that Prince, and how indulg'd by Heaven, that meets with spirits of the first rank, Men

— *Queis meliore Luto finxit præcardia Titan.*

*Whom Titan with a gentle Ray
Hath formed of a purer Clay.*

Souls equall to intelligences in light, in activity, in force, in sublimeness; men whom Heaven creates expressly and sends Extraordinarily to prevent or repell the evils of their ages, to direct or calm the storms of their Countries. These are the Tutelar Angels of Kingdoms,

G a doms,

doms, and the familiar spirits of Kings; they are the seconds to *Alexanders* and the right hands of the *Casars*, they ease the Prince in all his toils, partaking with him, saving disquiets, without which there would be no tranquillity in the world ; *France* of late hath been most happy in a succession of these excellent men ; First, the great *Richelieu*, like a good *Genius* arose, and with the sole power of his Politick Councells, Buoy'd up the Nation that was ready to sink. Next, the incomparable *Mazarine* (like a second *Atlas*) supported the tottering Crown, and settled it firm on the head of the Infant King, and since his dissolution, the late deceased *de Ljonne*, and those still unsilenced Oracles, *Monsieur Colbert* and *Monsieur Tellier* have succeeded, like those Golden Branches the Poets speaks of,

Unus; a vulso non deficit alter.

Mon-

Monsieur Colbert is the Son of an eminent Citizen of *Rheims*, but those who are very well vers'd in Genealogies affirm, that he is descended from one of the Noblest Families in *Scotland*, he was first under *Monsieur Tellier*, the Secretary of State, and during the late distractions when by the accursed Influences of I know not what, ill Planets most Nations were possess'd with, the mad Devil of Rebellion, and would needs save themselves by flinging their Pilots over board, when the Cardinal being forced to absent the Court, retiring into *Germany*, having inquired of *Monsieur Tellier* for some person whom he might confide in, to intrust with some Jewels of a very great value, and certain considerable sums of mony, *Monsieur Tellier* named *Monsieur Colbert* to him as a very honest confiding man, whose Fidelity he was well acquainted with, who having a House at *Rheims*, just upon the Road betwixt

Paris and *Cologne*, the Cardinal left in his keeping the chiefest of his Treasure, which he laid up for his last reserve, and found this the most convenient place that could be to dispose of it as occasion might require. His Eminence lodged two nights at his House, and appointed him to receive and convey all his Letters of correspondence, which he either dispatched to, or received from Court, which Commerce he was the fitter to drive, being then not generally known; of which he acquitted himself with so much exactness, integrity, and success, that he deserved to be entrusted with matters of more importance. And indeed, from that time he grew much in favour with the Cardinal, who being recalled into *France*, and happily resettled at Court, desired to have him from *Monsieur Tellier*, and made him Intendant of his House, which he governed till his Death, to the great

satis-

satisfaction of that Grand Minister: Insomuch, that the Cardinal upon his death bed, and in his Will and Testament, whereof he was Executor, recommended him particularly to the King, intreating His Majesty to make use of him as a Person of a tryed Ability and Faith. The King hath found him such an one indeed, according to his own desire, and the fittest man in the whole Nation to inspect his Treasury, and hath likewise honoured him with the office of chief Surveyor of his build-ings and Royal Houses, but especially does very frequently communicate the weightiest affairs of State unto him.

He is inviolably devoted to the will and Service of his Master, a Person without any thing of vain-glory or boasting, moderate in expences, and one that willingly sacrifices all his pleasures and divertisements to the Interest of his Country, and business

of importance. He is active and vigilant, constant and inviolable in any thing of his duty, avoiding all, making of parties and Caballs, not treating with any body without the Kings knowledge or expresse order. He seems not to thirst much after the Amassing much Riches for himself, but is infinitely diligent and active in heaping up Treasure for his Master, in clearing and redeeming the ancient Demesnes which have long been ingaged, and preserving the Revenues of the Crown. And being well versed in ordering these things, he fills the Kings Coffers, and augments his daily income, having by these prudent means already brought in many Millions which were concealed, detained, and unjustly converted to other uses, not fearing the ill will of any to do his Royal Master Service, relying wholly upon the Justice and Power of a Monarch able to protect him against any Adversaries.

saries. In fine, this excellent person hath been employed in the most arduous and difficult Affairs, Treaties, Councells, and Negotiations, which he hath ever dispatcht to His Majesties very great satisfaction, and his own reputation and honour.

Monsieur Tellier is descended of a Family of the long Robe, and raised himself to the height he is now at, as much as by his own dilligence and conduct, as by the favour of Cardinal *Richelieu*, who made him chief Master of Requests; He is of a friendly, discreet, and prudent temper, and one that understands Military Affairs as well as any man in the Kingdom; I mean as to the manner how to keep up and maintain an Army, what the charge will amount to, according to the number raised, and the like; which knowledge he hath acquired by a very long experience, he hath maintained himself unblamable in his
Offices

Offices and Trusts, and was but feignedly disgraced or set aside during the intestine troubles. For the Prince complaining that the Cardinal (though banished) still ruled at Court, by means of his Creatures, amongst whom this *Monsieur Tellier*, and *Monsieur de Lyonne*, were accounted Principal. The Queen in that juncture, willing to take away all cause of Jealousie, caused them to be sent out of *Paris*, and promised to admit them no more to her Council; which strict Order within one Moneth was again reversed, and the Policy of this Court turn apparent. He is a Person nothing tainted with the vanity of the times, having no ambitious thoughts, but performing his duty meerly out of a Principle of Honour and Honesty, not minding either Concurrency or Oppositions, nor aiming at higher preferments, or greater profits

fits ; being already in a condition indeed, so good in these respects, that there is little left him to wish for. He hath a Son, the Marquess *de Louvair*, very much in favour with the King, to whom His Majesty has granted the Reversion of his Fathers Office of Secretary of State for Military Affairs.

*Monsieur de Lion*e was a Person of that extraordinary merit, that we cannot (although he be dead) omit the embellishing our discourse with his Character. He came of a noble Family, was chiefe Secretary to the Queen Mother, and by her, during the Regency, employed in State Affairs, and the Cardinal a little before his Death, recommended him to the King in particular, as a man fit for the most knotty employments, being esteemed one of the most prudent men in *Europe*, a person that had the most Flegme and reservedness of temper, as the *Italians*

italians themselves confessed when he was amongst them, whose so much celebrated subtleties could not make them Masters of the least of his secrets. He went joint Embassador with the Marshall *Gramont* into *Germany* at the Election of the Emperor, and none will injure truth, to say that the two subtillest Politicians of *France* did then share in that Illustrious Negotiation. In brief, this extraordinary person had the Doves Innocence as well as the Serpents subtlety, and was at once an excellent States-man, and a very honest man, refusing to entertain or make use of any that he could find were not good and vertuous. He served the Publique above forty years with great applause and esteem, and changed this Transitory Life by Death, for an endless Immortality, the first of September 1671. in the 60. year of his Age.

Monsieur Pomponne, that not long since was sent Embassador Extraordinary from His Most Christian Majesty to

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to the Court of Sweden, was soon after the said *Monsieur de Lionnes* Decease, admitted into his place as Secretary of State ; a person that understands publique affairs incomparably well, and indeed fit to serve so great a Prince, and succeed so famous a man in that eminent employment.

CAP. XIII.

Of *Monsieur Fauquet* the late Superintendent of the Finances, with an Abstract of the New Rules for the managing of his Majesties Revenues and Exchequer for the Future.

M*onsieur Fauquet* was the Son of a Citizen, and pretends the Original of his Family is Noble, he rose to his fortune by his Brother the Abbot *Fauquets* means, who was much in favour with Cardinal *Mazarine*. He borrowed a sum of mony to buy the Office

Office of Attorney General; and in that quality did the Cardinal many good offices in the Parliament and the Government of *Paris*; he was very exact in presenting any that wrote against that Minister; Yet all these services could not exempt him from being suspected, which obliged him to draw up that Project, found amongst his Papers to defend himself in case he were attacked. The Cardinals favour procured him the employment of Superintendent of the Kings Revenues, which he managed alone after the Decease of *Monsieur Servien*, who during a time shared it with him. He hath a vast and lofty Spirit, and was the profusest and most magnificent man in the Kingdom. His ambitious mind made him chuse this Motto for his devise.

Quo non ascendam?

Whether shall I not climb?

And it is believed his thoughts aspired

red at being chief Minister, but the King by no means induring to have any subject raise himself to that authority in his Reigne, reserving that power most justly for himself, caused him to be arrested some years since, and sent him to *Vincennes*, and from thence to the *Bastile*, he was liberal with profusion, being accused of having squandered away infinite sums of money upon his Pleasures and Mistresses; He is likewise accused of allowing several large pensions to the Grantees at Court, to be his Creatures; it being his opinion and Maxim, That no mans Faith could be of proof against fifty thousand crowns. His buildings do also shew his excessive Prodigality, together with the Furniture, Coaches, Attendance, Rarities, and unparalleled Banquets; as for Example. The Collation he gave his Majesty at *Veau de Viscountie*, where he expended forty thousand crowns by all computation; he bestowed great Largesses likewise
upon

upon the *Jesuites*, viz. a Library, a thousand Livres of annual Rent to maintain it, and fourscore thousand livres for a building within their Colledge.

And here having spoken of this profuse man, who was the last Superintendent of the *Finances*, or Revenues to his Majesty the most Christian King, we shall for the readier satisfaction present him with a perfect abstract of the Rules. Soon after the said *Fauquets* removal given at *Fountainbleau* by the King, for the establishment of his Royal Council, *Des Finances*, and the Orders to be observed by them.

First, That the said Office of Superintendent be wholly suppressed for the King, finding in his Royal Wisdom, that he could give no greater testimony of his affection to his Subjects, then by inspecting his Treasury, and taking the Retrenchment of abuses upon himself; resolved to Erect a Council of such persons as should be known to be of integrity and parts, by whose advise he
might

might execute himself what ever was formerly done by the Superintendent.

Secondly, That the said Council be called, *The Council Royal des Finances*, and composed of a chief under the authority, and in the presence of the King (if the Chancellor be not there) and three Councillors, whereof one still to be called *Intendant Des Finances*, his Majesty reserving power to call in the Chancellor when he pleases, and also reserving to himself the sealing and passing of all accompts and orders relating to his expences, either publick or private.

Thirdly, That the Books and Accompts of the Disbursements of the Treasury, and all other branches of the Royal Revenue, as general Receipts for the Kings Farms, Woods, Demeasnes, &c. shall be brought in by the Intendant, and delivered to Council Royal, together with the Reasons of any Proposals he shall think fit to make,

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who

who are to report the same to His Majesty, and receive his Orders thereupon; after which the Intendant is to make up and sign the accompt himself, and then deliver it to the person that reported it, to be Signed by his Majesty and all the rest of his Council in such place and manner as shall be ordered by the King.

Fourthly, the said Intendant shall have the Exchequer in his care, and keep a Register of all Receipts and Issues that shall be made, which on no pretence he is to Communicate to any person whatsoever, without the Kings express Order.

Fifthly, That all Orders of the Council shall be delivered to him, who having reported them to his Majesty, Registers and Sub-signes them, after which they are entered by the Treasurer of the Exchequer, each in its Order.

Sixthly, The said Intendant shall take an account of all Receipts whatsoever, and

and represent to his Majesty to be debated or allowed of in the said Council if the King command it.

Seventhly, All Petitions of any new Offices in the State shall be deluded, and all Arrests of Impositions upon the people, of what nature soever, shall be resolved upon, and past in this Council.

Eighthly, all Prizes and Rates of the Kings Farms shall be examined and set in this Council Royal, and afterwards published, and the bargain concluded in the Ordinary Council *Des Finances*. So also all transactions extraordinary, all Arrests for Loans and matters of that nature shall be here examined and Resolved, and afterwards Sign'd and exhibited in the usual form.

Ninthly, That all the Exchequer Rolls, as well of disbursements as ready monies, shall be examined and passed in this Council, under his Majesties hand first, and then all such as shall be present,

Tenthly, There shall no defalcation or abatement be made of the Farmes or other branches of the Revenue whatsoever, but in the said Council the King being present; all which things are to be debated and prepared for His Majesty by the Council, the Chief, and three of the Council at least being present.

Eleventhly, That once every week the chief of the said Council shall meet with the next of the Members, The Directors, Controulers General, and Intendants, *Des Finances*, to consider and examine all matters relating to his Revenue in the same form as formerly used (except such things so peculiarly reserved to the said Council Royal) and particularly to contrive all just ways of advancing his Majesties Revenue, and to remove what may obstruct or diminish the same, and to take special care that the Taxes and Impositions be recovered and paid in due time, that so his Majesties expences and assignments upon the said Impositions

tions may be punctually paid and discharged.

Twelfthly, That all affairs examined in the *Petites Directions* shall be afterwards reported and redebated in the Grande's directions, and so resolved in usual manner.

Thirteenth, That all Arrests, Decrees and other dispatches by the Council *Des Finances*, shall be allowed and signed by the Chief or President, and three Councillors in the said Council Royal.

Fourteenth, His Majesty requires that at every meeting of the said Council Royal, an account be taken of the State and Condition of one of his Farms, or one of his Receipts Generals, that they may remove such Impediments as shall appear in the Receipts of his Revenues, and interpose his authority to advance the same.

Lastly, His Majesty reserves power to himself of adding, distinguishing,

or altering his Establishment as the necessity or conveniency of his Service may require.

And certainly his Majesty has the greatest reason in the world to be thus exact and cautious in the management of this business, since money is not only the Nerves of War, and Ornament of Peace ; but the very soul of all affairs, and a Nation is reputed considerable only according to the proportion of its publique Treasure, and the greatness of its annual Revenues which the name used by the *French* very aptly expresses. For *Finance* is an old word which signifies Puissant, and comes of the ancient word *Finer*, which is as much as to say Power ; and truly in this respect the Most Christian King may be said to be exceeding powerful, his Revenues being vastly great, arising principally from the Demeasnes of which, by *Monsieur Colberts* Industry, are inhaunched to an infinite value, Taxes and Tal-

Tallages on the Country, which alone in the year 1643, amounted to 5 millions Sterling, the Impost upon Salt computed at about two millions of pounds Sterling yearly, Customes of all Goods and Marchandizes, Exported and Imported, which arose in the year 1648, (as by computation was found) to the sum of ten Millions Sterling: Thus large is the Intake or Income, and the ordinary issue is very considerable, (for in times of War, the King extends his Prerogative and takes what he pleaseth) His Majesties Table commonly stands him in 500000. *l.* yearly, besides the *Daulphin* and the Queens expences of Court; then in Pensions at home and abroad; and the like there is paid yearly at least seven millions more; Besides the necessary charges of Embassadors Munition, building, fortifying, &c. All which may well be discharged out of the receipts aforesaid, not to mention, his Sale of Offices (that of the great

Master of Artillery being reputed worth 500000l. Sterling) Fines and Confiscations, Tythes of all that belongs to the Church; nor his disposal of all Ecclesiastical Benefices, the right whereof is solely his, without the Popes intermedling in the least, and the Clergy are generally believed to possess in the whole Realm, not less than 30 millions Sterling of yearly Rent.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIV.

*Of the Peers of France, their respective
Offices at the Inauguration of a King;
The several Dukedoms in France,
and when and by whom Created.*

THe Quality of Peer of France is an high dignity wherewith their Most Christian Majesties are wont to Honour Persons of extraordinary merits in their State. They sit in the Parliament and assist at the Kings Coronation, as the Electors heretofore at the Emperours. At the glorious Ceremonies of which Solemnity the Archbishop of Rheims Consecrateth His Majesty, The Bishop of Laon carrieth the Ampoule, The Bishop of Langres beareth the Scepter, The Bishop of Beauvais the Mantle Royal, The

The Bishop of *Noyon* the Belt, The Duke of *Burgundy* the Royal Sword and Crown, The Duke of *Guyenne* the Square Banner, The Duke of *Normandy* (that is one that represents him, for at present that dignity is vacant) the Second Banner, The Earle of *Tholose* the Spurs, and the Earle of *Campagne* the Standard of War.

The Dukedomes of *France* are no less numerous, than the times of their first Erection various.

King *Phillip* the Fair, made *Anjou* and *Britayne* Dukedomes about the year 1297.

John the First, made *Orleance*, *Touraine*, *Auvergne*, and *Berry*, Anno 1350.

Charles the Sixth, *Valois*, *Nemours*, 1402.

Lewis the Twelfth *Longueville*.
Francis the First between the years
of

of our Lord 1515, and 1543. made these Dukedomes; Chastillerant Angoulesme, Vendome, Dunois, Guise, Chartres, Nevers, Toteville, Estampes, Mompensier, Beaumont le Vicomte.

Henry the Second, Aumale, Montmorancy, Chereuse, Albret, between 1547. and 1557.

Charles the Ninth, Montargis, Chasteau, Thierry, Chastillon, Surmarne, Espernay, Bossy, Beaupreau, Roannes, Merceur, Pouthienne, Eureux, Usses and Mayne.

Henry the Third, 1581. Espernon, Piney, Rhotelais, Joyense, Elbeuse, Raix, Halvin, Montbazou, Ventadour.

Henry the Fourth, brought these Lands into Dukedoms, Beauford Esquillon, Thovars, Trimoville, Rohan, Suilby, Fronsac, Crony, between 1597 and 1608.

Lewis the Thirteenth, Anville, Chasteau, Roux, the Disgueries, Brisac, Luines,

*Luines, Chaulne, Bellegrade, La Valette,
La Rochefoucaut, Richelieu, Saint Si-
mon Crequi La Force, Schomberg ; from
this vast number of Dukedoms, may
partly be guessed how extraordinary
numerous the whole Nobility must
needs be throughout all the Realm of
France.*

CHAP.

CHAP. XV.

*Of the Office of Marshall of France, and
the present Expedition against the
States General.*

HAVING now taken a Brief Survey
of the Court, as it appear'd in a
Prospect of Peace, we must next fol-
low it to the Camp in the Low Coun-
tries, where the King himself is at this
instant, or very suddenly will be in per-
son, carrying on a War with his utmost
vigour against the States General; of
the grounds or motives of which war
we shall say nothing here, being as
little desirous as unfit to pry in *Ar-
cana imperii*. To inter-meddle with
State mysteries, or the grand Affairs
of Princes. He is little acquainted with the world;
that

that knows not the *Dutch* are naturally so injurious, in usurping all Trade, so circumventing in their dealings, so perfidious in their Treaties, and Insolent in their behaviour, &c. That there is scarce a Prince in the world but may have just cause to Resent their ill dealings.

See also the Ingenious Dr. *Stubbs's* most Elaborate Treatises, Entituled, *A Justification of this present War.*

For satisfaction for many repeated injuries committed by this ungrateful people: His Sacred Majesty of Great Britain, and the Most Christian King, having by their respective declarations sufficiently informed the world of the necessity and justice of such proceeding, Declared war, and joyned their Forces both by Land and Sea: His Grace, the Illustrious Duke of *Monmouth* with a very considerable number of gallant men, accompanying the *French* Army, and the noble Count *D'Esrees* Vice Admiral of *France*

France, with a Squadron of *French*
 Ships the last Summer, being joyned
 with our *English* Fleet, where in the
 engagement they behaved themselves
 with a gallantry worthy of their Coun-
 try, the *Sieur Rabinier*, Rear-Admiral,
 being Slain, and honourably Interred
 at *Rochester*; this Count *D'Estrees* is
 son to the Duke of that name, Extra-
 ordinary Embassador from his Christi-
 an Majesty, to his Holyness; the whole
 number of the *French* Forces, with
 their Auxiliaries amount to 20000
 men, or upwards; last Summer they
 were divided into four Bodies, the
 First commanded by the King in per-
 son, the Second by the Duke of *Or-
 leance*, the third by the Prince of *Conde*,
 and the last by the Marshal *Turenne*;
 At present a great part of them are
 in Garrison in the Towns and Posts
 they then took from the *Dutch*, ha-
 ving made themselves masters of no
 less than five and twenty Important pla-
 ces in the space of 24 days, and a very
 confi-

considerable Body is on the Banks of the Rhyne, under the Command of the great *Turenne*, to attend the Motion of the Imperial, and *Brandenburg* Forces, whom now with much dishonour they have forced to retreat, and beg a cessation of Arms. Another part of this vast Army is under the Conduct of the noble Duke *De Duras* in the Neitherlands, who by burning many of the Enemies Posts, and other eminent Services there performed, has sufficiently signalized himself to the World, which could not before be ignorant of his great worth, since he is descended from one of the most ancient Houses in *France*: A person that has a vast Wit, and in all Armies where he has served, has given approved marks of Valour and Conduct: He is Brother to the noble Marquess of *Blankfort*, who has merited so well of our Gracious Sovereign of great *Brittaine*, and his Royal Highness, who have lately conferr'd on him an *English* Title, by the

the name of Baron *Duras*, of *Holdenby*, in the County of *Northampton*, and other eminent marks of Royal favour.

We shall conclude this Chapter and the whole discourse with a few words concerning the Grand dignity of Marshall of *France*.

Anciently the Marshalls were esteemed but the Constables Lieutenants or Deputies, but since the dissolution of that too haughty Office, suppressed by an Edict of *Lewis* the XIII. in Jan. 1627. They carry a far greater lustre, their Commands depending absolutely upon the Crown, Sworn by the King himself, and created in recompence of some brave Military Atcheivements. Their office cannot be taken from them but with their Lives, yet though the title remain, they may be suspended from the execution of it, nor is their dignity Hereditary.

These Marshalls at first were but two, then four, but the present King hath had 15 at once ; their Names, who at present are living Marshalls of *France*, with the times of their Creation, (according to our best Information) are as follows.

D' Gramont. 1641.

D' Turenne 1643.

Du Pleſſis 1645.

De Villeroy 1646.

De la Ferte St. Terre 1651.

De Grancy 1651.

De la Force 1652.

De Albert 1653.

De Crequy

De Humiers } 1658.

De Bellefonds }

Which said three last at the beginning of this Expedition against *Holland*, did retire in some discontent from Court, being unwilling (as 'twas said) to receive Orders from the Marshall *Turenne*, as his Majesty had ordered they

they should, in case of the whole Armies Conjunction. And some discourse there was, that the Duke *De Duras*, The Count *Schomberg*, and Monsieur *De Novailles* should be preferred in their room; but these Marshalls have since abandon'd their animosities, and submitted to the Kings pleasure, being lately gone to the Camp, full of courage and affection to his Majesties service.

The Marshall *Gramont* is also Duke and Peer of *France*, Sovereign of *Bidache*, Earl of *Guiche*, &c. He is Son of *Anthony* of *Gramont*, and of *Lovise* of *Roquelaure*, in his Fathers time he was stiled Marshall of *Guiche*, he married in the year 1634. *Margaret Du Plessis Chivry*, Neice to Cardinal *Richelieu*.

The famous Marshall *Turenne* we have mentioned before, he is Son to the late Duke and Marshal *Bovillon*, Prince Sovereign of *Sedan*, and of *Elizabeth* of *Nassau*, was born at *Sedan* in

Sept. 1611. and Married Marshall de La Force's Sister.

The Marshal Du Plessis Praslin, is descended of the House of Choisen in Campagne, and Nephew of the late Marshall Du Praslin, the King confer'd the Honour of the Marshalls Staffe on him for his Signal Service at the taking of Rose.

The Marshall Ville Roy, is called Nicholas of Newville, Lord of Alincourt, he is younger Son of the late Monsieur Ville Roy, Secretary and Prime Minister of State, under Henry the IV. and Lewis during his Minotity; after he had been many times Lieutenant General of the Armies in Italy, Franchcounte Lorraine, &c. where he took La Mothe, the King gave him a Marshalls Staffe, he married Magdalen of Crequy Daughter of Charles Duke of L'Esdaignieres.

The Marshall de La Fert is son of Henry Marquess of Seneterre, Knight of the Kings Order, and of Margaret of Chastres. He hath commanded in the
Low

Low Countries, *Lorrain*, *Germany*, &c. He behaved himself with extraordinary Gallantry at the taking of *Montmidy*, in the fight of the whole *Spanish* Army, and was wounded at *Valenciennes*.

The *Marshall Grance* is a person highly valued for his eminent qualities, his Name is *Charles Rouxel*, son of *Peter Rouxel*, Governour of *Vernueil* and *Argentan* ; and before that Governour of *Gravelin*, Earl of *Mesdavid* and *Grance*, his Mother was *Nichole of Hauteemer*, Daughter of *Marshall Fervaque*.

Marshall de la Force, is son of the late Duke and Marshall of that Name, to whom he succeeds in the same quality.

The Duke of *Chevreuse* is the second Son to *Henry of Lorrain*, Duke of *Guise*, he married *Mary Aimee* of *Rohan*, Daughter of the Duke of *Mombazon*, and Widow of the Constable of *Luine*.

The Duke of *Elbeuf* is younger Son to *Rene* of *Lorraine*, Duke of *Elbeuf*, Son to *Claudius* of *Lorraine*, first Duke of *Guise*, who being of an excellent good nature, and willing to do all the world kindnesses, though to the prejudice of his own particular Fortune and Revenues; it was said of him in Raillery, that he was the greatest Usurer in *France*, having turned all his Estate into Obligations. This present Duke of *Elbeuf* hath married *Catherine Henrietta*, the Natural Daughter of *Henry* the fourth, and Sister to the Duke of *Vendosme*. The Earl of *Harcourt* being Brother to the said Duke of *Elbeuf*, and consequently of the House of *Lorraine*, is a person of great courage, and one who hath signaliz'd him in a thousand brave actions.

Besides those Land Marshalls we mentioned but now, a report there is, that His Most Christian Majesty designs to make likewise two Marshalls of *France* for maritime Affairs, for the
incou-

incouraging his Sea Commanders by their Valour and prudent conduct, to aspire to that lofty Honour ; and that the Count *De Vivonne*, General of the Gallies in the Mediterranean, and the before-mentioned Count *D'Estrees* shall be first possessed of that dignity.

Thus have we given some brief account of most of the master-wheels, whereby that great and admirable *Machine*, the *French Monarchy* is moved in so regular and Harmonious an order, that when we read the names of these Illustrious Personages, imbellishing our intelligence, and swelling our *Gazetts*, we may not be altogether Ignorant of their quality and merits.

We confess many things which some curious heads may possibly expect are omitted. For we intended not an exact and compleat Map, but a Landskip, and 'tis too probable something may be mistaken ; the Judicious we know will at once observe and pardon both the defects and errours, which the nature

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ture of the work renders venial if not necessary; As for others we shall not much be concerned at their Censures, being confident not a few of those *little people*, who will be the forwardest to decry and condemn our pains in their *Coffee-Conventicles*, did not before know the hundredth part of what we have here communicated.

FINIS.
